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of nations to interpret and ultimately to administer them. A more specific recommendation is that for the establishment of an international tariff commission under the league of nations, which, if it served no other purpose, would be of use as a clearing-house for international trade information.

The average reader will lay down the volume agreeing with Mr. Culbertson that conditions are not all that they should be and that it would be better if all nations would apply the golden rule in their economic relations. The remedies suggested, however, seem inadequate. It is scarcely to be hoped that the world has yet reached the stage where nations are ready to entrust "vital" questions of commercial policy to international commissions. At the same time, the volume contains a great deal of valuable information concerning the economic and political factors involved in international trade, particularly the tariff. As a member of the United States tariff commission Mr. Culbertson is qualified to speak with authority on this subject and, for this reason, part two is the most valuable portion of the book. Owing to the author's antecedents, however, it is perhaps natural that international trade and commercial policy should have been considered too largely from the point of view of the tariff. Altogether too little is said concerning the vital factors of international finance and shipping, both of which, particularly in the case of the United States, have been profoundly affected by the war and will exert a tremendous influence upon international trade for years to come.

Histoire des États-Unis de 1787 à 1917. Par Georges Weill, professeur à l'université de Caen. (Paris: Librairie Félix Alcan, 1919. 207 p. 5 francs)

Published under the auspices of the *Comité France-Amérique*, this work is intended to "make better known in France the great democracy of the New World." Despite numerous errors of detail and some of conception, it should serve this purpose very well.

Often these errors seem to be due to careless proofreading, as 1908 for 1808 in Jefferson's administration (p. 49). Others are more serious. France, for instance, is made to transfer Louisiana to the United States on November 13, 1803, when, of course, Laussat did not receive it from Spain until November 30 and re-transferred it on December 20. Again, the author so abhors slavery that he sometimes does the south an injustice. The reader is left with the impression that the scenes depicted in *Uncle Tom's cabin* were common rather than exceptional (p. 120 ff.). Mr. Taft will doubtless be surprised to learn that he was a senator from Ohio when appointed governor-general of the Philippines (p. 181).

Ex-confederates will be interested to hear that the confederacy finally became a completely "socialized state" in which the government absorbed the entire economic life of the community (p. 150). On a par with this is the statement that negroes are subjected to "Jim Crow" laws in the north (p. 199).

Yet all these are minor faults. The book as a whole is well calculated to achieve its purpose and make the leading facts of American history and the principal American institutions intelligible to the general French reader. M. Weill displays a remarkable grasp of the significance of American history, a clear comprehension of its leaders' personalities, a deep insight into the course of the development of the country. His style is clear, forcible, swift, and at times brilliant. His book is well-proportioned, the events are selected with judgment and treated with skill. Except for his "abolitionist" tendency he is very fair, especially in treating Franco-American conflicts, such as the Genet episode and the X-Y-Z affair. It is to be regretted that the plan of the book limited him to a brief political sketch, with only glances at economic and social movements. It is to be hoped that he will be encouraged to revise and enlarge this brochure into an adequate volume.

Eighteen chapters comprise the narrative of the book, of which the first chapter summarizes the situation in 1787 and analyzes the constitution. The narrative concludes with the entry of the United States into the world war, and then follows a brief discussion of such typical American phenomena as the public school, municipal government, the suffrage movement, and the like. There are two large maps, a graph, and four pictures. There is no index, but an analytical table of contents is provided.

In the main, American works such as those of McMaster and Rhodes have been followed, though such French works as DeTocqueville's classic have been used. If the book is read in the same admirable spirit in which it was written, it should promote Franco-American friendship.

MILLEDGE L. BONHAM, JR.

Les États-Unis d'Amérique et le conflit Européen. 4 août 1914–6 Avril 1917. Par Achille Viallate, professeur à l'École des sciences politiques. (Paris: Librairie Félix Alcan, 1919. 313 p. 3 fr. 50)

This little book gives a rapid summary of the financial, commercial, industrial, and political effects of the world war on the life and thought of the United States and traces the course of events, with the development of sentiment which led to the declaration of war, April 6, 1917. It is based almost entirely on American sources — books, periodicals, and newspapers published in this country and Canada, supplemented by